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BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ACCS. 11

THE

HEALTH



OF

STAFFORD

1962

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN A. E. COLLINS

Vice-Chairman : ALDERMAN C. H. MERREY

Aldermen and Councillors

ALDERMAN A. E. COLLINS

„ C. H. MERREY, J.P.

„ I. H. MOSELEY (Miss)

„ L. WILFORD (Mrs.)

COUNCILLOR J. EMBROUGH

„ T. A. EVANS

„ E. S. KIDMAN (Miss)

„ F. W. MARSHALL

„ H. R. NIXON

„ D. H. WALLEY

„ G. P. WARDE

„ B. C. W. WHITE

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. G. ASHCROFT

Cert. R. San. Inst., and Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspector :

G. AETHERTON

Cert. S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. A. SIMS, Cert. S.I.B.

A. MORRIS, Cert. S.I.B.

K. TITTENSOR, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Commenced 5th November, 1962

Mortuary Superintendent and Pest Officer

F. E. ELEY,

Analyst :

A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Buildings, Stafford

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. H. N. Jackson

Clerks :

Mr. T. T. F. Williams

Miss J. Jones (resigned 29th September)

Miss G. Oakes (appointed 1st October)

*“Let the bold and the busy hunt glory and wealth,
All the blessing we ask is the blessing of health.”*

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5 MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the 85th Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1962.

The year 1962 has been for Stafford a happy one. More babies have been born in the town than ever before, 880 in number, giving a comparatively high birth rate of 18.83.

Fifteen babies died under the age of one year (thirteen under one month) showing an infant mortality rate of 17.04—the lowest that has ever been recorded for this Borough. Many factors are responsible for this low rate but by providing better housing and living conditions, Stafford Borough have contributed in no small measure to this happy state.

There were fifty-four illegitimate births, 6.1% of the total babies born.

The population, increasing steadily every year, is estimated at 48,280, a leap of 1,170 over the year 1961. There has been a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 317. With 13,838 inhabited houses in the Borough the average number of persons per house is 3.5.

More and more importance is being paid to the place where human beings live and this has been stressed in Annual Reports of previous years. It is significant that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has now substituted in its reports the word "Home" for "House" and lays much emphasis on more flexible systems of building, taking into consideration family requirements at various age levels. In other words, a house becomes a home when it provides the full needs of people who live in it and thereby meets with their full approval.

At the time of writing we have come to the end of our major slum clearance programme. In the near future it will only be necessary to deal with odd individual unfit houses or very small groups. This is no mean achievement and reflects a great deal of work carried out by every member of the Health Department over the last seven years. In all, some 504 houses have been declared unfit. The efficiency of a medium sized unit of local government can be very favourable compared with the long term problems of our larger authorities.

The great importance of housing authorities providing good homes, and accommodation for groups of elderly persons with Supervisors as in Stafford Borough, was probably appreciated when the National Health Service Act came into force in 1948. It introduced the new system of domiciliary consultations where a general practitioner could call a consultant into the patient's home. The principle seemed to have been that, where possible, patients should be treated at home and not sent to hospital.

A further application of this has recently been introduced at the Staffordshire General Infirmary. Staffordshire County Council, through the local Area Health Office, provide a report on patients admitted to the hospital so that where home conditions permit and no further specialised hospital treatment is required; there is no reason why the patient should occupy a hospital bed any longer than necessary but be discharged to the more congenial atmosphere of home, under the general practitioner with the help of any local health authority services required. This is particularly important today as the principle of early ambulation in the treatment of various conditions has now been accepted as beneficial to patients, medical staff and hospital.

A full Occupation Health Scheme came into operation on 1st April, 1962. Previous to this all Officers were medically examined prior to appointment and Manual Workers after a period of six months. No complete records were kept of sickness or injury among the staff in the various departments apart from the time lost. Under the new scheme a doctor's certificate is obtained by all employees after the third day of illness. This is taken or sent to the Health Department who inform the employees own department, forward all requisite information to the Borough Treasurer's Department and immediately transmit the certificate to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Also the Medical Officer reports to the Establishment Committee on all employees absent sick for more than one month in any period of twelve months.

In practice the scheme has worked well and has been appreciated by those employees who bring their certificates to the Health Department and request an informal discussion on their medical condition in relationship to their particular work. Employees with long term illnesses are visited at home. The Council also run a very generous Sick Pay Scheme for all employees, the scale varying with length of service where those with ten years' service and over receive twenty-six weeks full pay and twenty-six weeks half pay.

Statistics covering the nine months period from the 1st April are shown in the Tables 4 & 5, preceeded by explanatory notes on each section. These are given separately for the Officers and Manual Workers and each sub-divided into the various departments.

Comparing the departments where the number of Officers exceed ten, the Library showed the highest percentage of staff off sick, with the greatest number of certificated and non-certificated periods of illness and the highest percentage of days lost (3.49%). The percentage of working days lost by all Officers was 2.1. Bronchitis was responsible for the greatest loss of time due to certificated illnesses.

Illness among Workers was highest in the Cleansing Department, where the percentage of days lost was 7.6 whilst for all Manual Workers it was 4.4. Employees reported sick more often with upper respiratory infections (colds, etc.) than with any other of the certificated illnesses, but most days were lost through accidents and injuries. Accidents and injuries were fairly equally divided among all sections.

I conclude this introduction by again acknowledging with gratitude, the help of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the co-operation of the General Practitioners, Dr. Campbell who acted for me during holiday periods and particularly the willing assistance of each member of the Staff of the Health Department.

W. D. MCFARLAND,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births :		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	441	385	826
Illegitimate	...	28	26	54
		469	411	880

Birth Rate

The birth rate is 18.23 per 1,000 estimated population.

Illegitimate Live Births

The illegitimate live births per cent of the total live births is 6.14.

Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes	284	279	563

Death Rate

The death rate is 11.66 per estimated 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, together with the percentage of total deaths, are given as follows :—

Heart Disease	...	232	...	41.21%
Cancer	...	86	...	15.28%
Bronchitis and Pneumonia		46	...	8.17%

Cancer of Lungs

There were 15 cases, 13 males and 2 females. The average age at death was 62 years, one month, for males and $64\frac{1}{2}$ years for females.

Cancer

The average age of persons dying from all forms of Cancer was males 64 years 2 months and females 67 years 8 months. 86 persons died from the disease.

TABLE No. 1
Death Rates and Average Age at Death

Year	Average Population	Average No. of Deaths per year	Death rate per 1,000	Average Age at Death—Years	
				Male	Female
1886-87	19,614	275	14.054	30	31
1888-90	19,171	273	12.37	25	37
1891-93	18,579	270	14.53	31	34
1950-52	40,306	392	9.73	64	63
1953-55	40,993	512	12.50	63	69
1956-58	42,146	485	11.12	62	65
1959-61	45,220	548	12.22	63	68
1962	48,280	563	11.66	65	68

TABLE No. 2
Age and Incidence of Death

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 4 weeks	4	10	14	2.49
4 weeks—1 year	1	—	1	.18
1—4 years	—	1	1	.18
5—14 years	3	—	3	.53
15—24 years	5	2	7	1.24
25—34 years	4	4	8	1.42
35—44 years	7	5	12	1.69
45—54 years	22	21	43	7.64
55—64 years	60	36	96	17.05
65—74 years	72	62	134	23.8
75—84 years	75	91	166	29.48
85—94 years	30	45	75	13.32
95—99 years	—	2	2	.36
100 + years	1	—	1	.18

TABLE No. 3
Number of Deaths per month—Years 1958 - 1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	75	57	49	69	66
February	53	60	51	62	59
March	50	64	64	37	62
April	44	38	40	38	46
May	42	39	41	39	48
June	41	36	31	34	41
July	42	39	41	35	28
August	42	39	41	25	32
September	29	34	45	42	37
October	36	43	38	37	37
November	31	48	38	60	49
December	62	44	45	54	58

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	4	10	14
Illegitimate	...	...	1	0	1
			—	—	—
			5	10	15
			—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate

17.04 of all infants per 1,000 births.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	4	9	13
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			—	—	—
			4	9	13
			—	—	—

The Death Rate is 14.77 per 1,000 live births.

.27 per 1,000 population.

Still Births

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	11	5	16
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			12	5	17
			—	—	—

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 18.95 per 1,000 (live and still) births.
.35 per 1,000 population.

Cause of Infant Deaths UNDER FOUR WEEKS

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brain oedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intraventricular haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exomphalos (Congenital)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary syndrome of newborn	1

FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS

Congenital heart disease	2
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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	5,089
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1962 ...	48,280
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962) according to rate books	14,136
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1962	£729,614
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1961-1962	£2,966

The total number of inhabited houses is made up as follows :—

Houses	13,838
Farmhouses	19
Licensed houses	70
Shops with living accommodation	209

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

This scheme commenced on the 1st April, 1962, and includes statistics until the end of the year. These are given separately for Officers and Manual Workers and in each case sub-divided into various Departments.

Section 1 shows the full-time strength in the various Departments and does not include the cases of manual workers from the Prison or seasonal casual labour. Where a full-time employee resigned during the year and was replaced by another, this is counted as one person. The second line in this table shows the total number of employees off sick during the year and does not include recurrences in the same person. A percentage comparison is not given, as obviously this would be misleading in the very small Departments.

Section 2—For each Department the number of incidents or spells of sickness is shown in relationship to the length of absence. Whenever the duration exceeded three days a medical certificate was required. Periods less than three days can be termed as uncertificated, casual and to some extent, voluntary sick leave. Comparison can be made between various departments by relating the number of incidents or spells of sickness to 100 staff.

Sections 3 and 4 give the age in ten year periods and the number of employees off with uncertificated and certificated illnesses.

Section 5—This shows, for each Department, the sickness rate which can be defined as "the number of days absent on account of illness expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible working days." The total possible working days has been estimated on a five-day week basis for comparison between Departments and does not include official holidays or annual leave which has

been taken. This sickness rate has been estimated for uncertificated and certificate leave with the total for both.

Tables No. 6 and 7 outline the reason for absence for Officers and Manual Workers, divided into broad groups.

Table No. 4

Officers.

S E C T I O N	DEPARTMENT	1. Town Clerk's	3. Surveyor's	5. Water	7. Markets	9. Baths	11. Cleansing	12. Sewage	10.	11.	12.
		2. Treasurer's	4. Health	6. Library	8. Housing	10. Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-
1	No. in Dept. ...	17	34	36	11	10	14	5	4	3	2
	No. off Sick ...	3	14	16	3	2	9	1	1	-	1
2	No. of INCIDENTS Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	5	16	21	3	2	11	1	1	-	-
	4 days-4 weeks (Cert.) ...	1	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	35	62	75	27	20	114	20	25	-	50
3	Non-Certs. Age :										
	15-20 years ...	-	5	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	21-30 " ...	-	4	4	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
	31-40 " ...	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
	41-50 " ...	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	51-60 " ...	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	61-65 " ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Certificates. Age :										
	15-20 years ...	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	21-30 " ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	31-40 " ...	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	41-50 " ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 " ...	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	61-65 " ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis ...	3,035	6,052	6,357	1,864	1,775	2,606	883	694	513	372
	No. of days LOST ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Cert. ...	11	60	36	6	5	16	3	2	-	-
	Non-Cert. % ...	.38	.34	.57	.32	.28	.69	.34	.29	-	-
	Certificates ...	5	141	125	-	-	75	-	-	-	40
	Certificates % ...	.17	2.5	1.97	-	-	2.80	-	-	-	1.17
	TOTAL %	.56	2.84	2.53	.32	.28	3.49	.34	.29	Nil	Nil
										1.17	Nil

Table No 5
Manual Workers.

S E C T I O N	DEPARTMENT	1. Cleansing		3. Sewage Works		6. Borough Hall		9. Library			
		2.	1.	4.	5.	7.	8.	10.	10. Markets		
1	No. in Dept. ...	49	155	14	32	27	20	21	3	7	3
	No. off Sick ...	32	47	2	11	12	5	9	2	1	1
	No. of INCIDENTS										
2	Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	53	20	—	1	20	1	6	6	—	—
	4 days-4 weeks (Cert.) ...	21	35	2	15	8	2	7	—	1	1
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	5	9	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	161	41	14	53	104	25	67	233	14	33
	Non-Certs. Age :										
3	15—20 years ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ „	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	31—40 „ „	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	41—50 „ „	6	2	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
	51—60 „ „	1	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
	61—65 „ „	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	65+ „ „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Certificates. Age :										
4	15—20 years ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ „	—	3	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
	31—40 „ „	2	4	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
	41—50 „ „	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	51—60 „ „	6	16	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	1
	61—65 „ „	3	7	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
	65+ „ „	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis	9,038	22,422	2,532	5,990	4,114	1,834	3,368	551	1,260	532
	No. of days LOST :										
5	Non-Cert. ...	70	60	—	—	31	1	8	12	—	—
	Non-Cert. % ...	.77	.27	—	—	2.2	.05	.10	.36	—	—
	Certificates ...	690	719	20	218	93	123	149	33	16	6
	Certificates % ...	6.8	3.2	.79	3.6	.77	6.7	4.4	6.0	1.3	1.1
	TOTAL %	7.6	3.50	.79	3.6	2.9	6.8	4.5	6.4	1.3	1.1

TABLE No. 6

**Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Officers
(Certificated Illnesses)**

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.)	...	—	—	—	—
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.)	...	3	97	32	22-65
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.)	...	—	—	—	—
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	...	1	6	56	51
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery)	...	7	44	44	21-62
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	...	1	—	—	48
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions	...	—	—	—	—
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions	...	—	—	—	—
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions	...	1	42	42	59
10.	Eye Conditions	...	—	—	—	—
11.	Ear Conditions	...	—	—	66	44
12.	Mammary Diseases	...	—	—	53	37
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes)	...	—	—	8	33
14.	Other ill-defined Conditions	...	—	2	14	7
						21-40
						30

TABLE No. 7

Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Manual Workers
(Certified Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.)	24	215	9	18-64	42
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.)	15	461	31	37-65	55
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.)	18	463	26	18-69	42
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	14	369	26	41-68	56
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery)	16	173	11	21-63	44
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	4	201	50	53-62	58
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions	5	83	17	37-64	48
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions	2	21	10	40-54	47
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions	4	99	25	24-66	37
10.	Eye Conditions	3	104	35	49-62	56
11.	Ear Conditions	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Mammary Diseases	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes)	2	21	10	30-31	30
14.	Other ill-defined Conditions	5	118	22	22-62	46

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1962

TABLE No. 8

Sick Pay		Superannuation	
Males	Females	Males	Females
8	16	38	11
TOTAL — 73			

The number of medical examinations carried out on employees of the Corporation is given in the table above. These examinations cover the Sick Pay and Superannuation Schemes.

Public Health Propaganda

During the year members of the staff have given talks to various bodies on Food Hygiene and many other aspects of public health. Posters covering a wide range of public health propaganda have been displayed in various parts of the town.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following survey of the Social Conditions existing in Stafford has kindly been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Engineering (all types)	...	...	8,983	2,153	11,136
Public Administration	...	...	2,723	1,368	4,091
Distributive Trades	...	...	1,120	1,386	2,506
Abrasives and Cast Concrete Products	...	...	1,545	484	2,029
Building and Civil Engineering	...	...	2,486	57	2,543
Transport and Communications	...	...	1,347	163	1,510
Agriculture and Forestry	...	...	964	167	1,131
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	680	925	1,605
Chemical and Oil Products	...	...	224	200	424
Food and Drink	...	...	352	115	467
Saw Milling and Machine Woodworking	...	...	219	54	273
Insurance and Banking	...	...	180	133	313
Gas, Electricity and Water	...	...	334	34	368
Mining, etc.	...	...	161	14	172
Paper, Printing and Publishing	...	...	108	78	186
Vehicles	...	...	638	41	679
Miscellaneous	...	...	568	1,014	1,582
Professional, etc., Services	...	...	1,195	2,913	4,108

DISABLED PERSONS

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

The service of the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour, 132 Newport Road, Stafford, are available to all persons requiring advice or assistance on any matter concerning the welfare and employment of the disabled. Courses of industrial rehabilitation are arranged for men and women who have suffered illness or injury and need help in bridging the gap between recovery and return to work.

Government Vocational Training Schemes, administered by the Ministry of Labour, aim to give an intensive grounding in both practical skills and the theoretical knowledge necessary to enable trainees to undertake work in a trade. A wide variety of training trades are available to suitable applicants under the Disabled Persons Scheme, about which full details may be obtained from the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

A specialist employment service is available to disabled workpeople and employers requiring assistance.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The following is a list of the voluntary organisations in Stafford :—

British Red Cross Society
Council of Social Service
Darby and Joan Club
Littleworth Veterans
Littleworth Community Centre
Older Friends League
Pennycrofts Pensioners' Association
Red Cross over 60's Club
Social Service Old Folk's Club
Sandon Road Forget-me-Not Club
Stafford Chiropody Service
Stafford Rotary Club
Stafford and District League of Friends for Hospitals
Stafford Branch of the National Association of Old Age Pensioners
Women's Voluntary Service

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

During the year 2,555 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory where bacteriological examinations are carried out.

I would like to thank Dr. Wright for his wholehearted co-operation.

Ambulance Service (Staffordshire County Council)

The Ambulance Station is situated at The Beeches, Stone Road, Stafford.

Ante-Natal Clinics (Staffordshire County Council)

These Clinics are held at the Welfare Centre, North Walls, and the Welfare Centre, Rising Brook.

Home Help (Staffordshire County Council)

The number of Home Helps employed is 80.

Immunisation (Staffordshire County Council)

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres or by Family Doctors.

Welfare Clinics

The Child Welfare Centres, North Walls and Rising Brook. Church Hall, Baswich and Holmcroft Community Centre.

Clinics

School Clinic, Lammascote Road, Stafford.

Chest Clinic, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Maternity Homes (Hospital Management Committee)

Burton House, Moss Pit.

Hospitals

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street.

Fernleigh, Marston Road.

St. George's Hospital, Gaol Square, Stafford.

Venereal Diseases

Staffordshire General Infirmary.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

There have been no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in the Borough for the eleventh year in succession.

The County Council is responsible for Immunisation and have supplied the following statistics for the Borough :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-inforcing</i>
Welfare Centre		
School Clinic		
Private Doctors		

The following table gives an indication of our state of immunisation :—

TABLE No. 9

	Number of Children Immunised		Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year
	Primary	Re-immunised	
1952 ...	469	482	677
1953 ...	462	212	658
1954 ...	604	571	655
1955 ...	411	302	653
1956 ...	485	457	607
1957 ...	564	1,725	656
1958 ...	569	363	647
1959 ...	715	1,209	693
1960 ...	670	1,402	773
1961 ...	835	1,290	792
1962 ...	413	49	833

From the year 1951 to 1961 there were 7,857 children born and from 1952 to 1962 there were 6,197 primary immunisations, giving an overall immunisation of 78.9%.

TABLE No. 10
Infectious Diseases Notified in 1962

Notifiable Diseases	Cases at all ages	Deaths	Case Distribution as to Areas			
			North	South	East	West
Scarlet Fever	11	—	1	3	4	3
Pneumonia	7	—	3	—	4	—
Dysentery	66	—	10	8	14	34
Measles	25	—	7	1	17	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	6	—	2	1	—	3
Tuberculosis	13	—	2	3	3	5
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1

Scarlet Fever

With the exception of a male aged $17\frac{1}{2}$ years, all cases were young children. They did not occur in any particular part of the town.

Dysentery

Of the 66 cases notified, 35 occurred in Institutions and were all adults. Of the remaining 31 cases, 23 were children and 8 adults.

Pneumonia

Three of the seven cases notified occurred in an Institution. One was a child and the remainder adults.

Food Poisoning

The one notified case occurred in an Institution and was an adult.

Erysipelas

This case was a male aged 61 years.

Measles

All cases were children and did not occur in any particular district of the town.

Whooping Cough

The six cases notified were children under five years of age. 324 Primary and 31 Booster Immunisations were carried out during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases were reported during the year.

Primary immunisations and third injections were carried out.

Since the commencement of Poliomyelitis immunisation, in all 19,585 persons received primary injections and 15,632 had a third or fourth dose.

Smallpox

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 2,845 which included 205 before the first birthday.

Re-vaccination totalled 2,416.

Tuberculosis

TABLE No. 11

Notified Cases

		Age in Years			
		2—25	26—45	46—65	65+
Pulmonary ...	Male	2	5	1	—
	Female	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	Male	2	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—

The " Balance Sheet " for the T.B. Register is as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1st	179	Deaths	...	...	1
Notifications ...	13	Recovered	...	...	7
Transfers in ...	7	Transfers out	...	...	14
		On Register at Dec. 31st			177
	199				199

Admissions to and discharges from Institutions were notified as follows :—

	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>
Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	... 2	... —

Analysis of New Cases and Deaths

TABLE No. 12

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Death Rate per 1,000 population
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1962	8	2	3	1	—	—	—	0.02	
1961	10	4	—	3	—	—	—	0.06	
1960	5	11	—	1	—	—	—	0.02	
1959	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	
1958	14	2	—	—	3	—	—	0.07	
1957	16	7	1	—	2	1	—	0.10	
1956	9	7	—	—	5	1	—	0.17	
1955	16	7	2	—	5	—	—	0.12	
1954	16	14	3	2	—	—	—	0.07	
1953	29	17	1	6	5	1	—	0.17	
1952	20	13	1	—	4	—	—	0.13	
Ten year average 1939-48	11.9	9.2	2.8	3.7	9.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	
Ten year average 1929-38	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7	
								Mid year 1943	
								0.57	
								Mid year 1933	
								0.71	

Royal Brine Baths

Mr. A. Beazor, Baths Superintendent, has kindly given me the following report on the activities of the Royal Brine Baths :—

“ Swimming is now the sport and recreation that has the greatest number of participants, but the facilities in general are very inadequate. The need for a new establishment to cope with the increase in population is long overdue, however, the Baths Committee are well on the way to making the long talked about new Baths a reality.

Attendances for the year were as follows :—

Adult swimming	...	...	19,099
Child swimming	...	...	54,681
Clubs	...	...	19,939

Schools swimming was once again a major part of the Baths programme, 60,545 attendances were made by children from schools in the town surrounding districts. Unfortunately owing to lack of space this is only a small minority of the schools population, the slogan ‘ Every child a Swimmer ’ would become a reality as and when the extra facilities that a new establishment would create are available.

The warm baths show a decline, and this is due to the Council’s policy towards slum clearance and housing grants. However, this Department does serve a useful purpose to people who are lodging in the town.

The Private Brines remain at a steady attendance, but more use could be made of this Department and the Brine Swim by the general public and hospital patients.

The year in general has been a good one despite the inclement weather, the total number of patrons being:—

1962-63 ... 185,981 as against 1961-62 ... 187,213.”

HOUSING

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. H. Higson, has kindly supplied the following information :—

Houses erected by Corporation between 1/1/62
and 31/12/62 323

Houses erected by private enterprise between
1/1/62 and 31/12/62 174

Births and Stillbirths

TABLE No. 13

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Birth Rate for England and Wales	Total Still Births	Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and Still Births
1952	674	16.5	15.5	9	13
1953	672	16.5	15.7	17	24
1954	674	16.46	15.0	20	28
1955	627	15.18	15.0	17	26
1956	668	16.13	15.7	15	22
1957	680	16.20	16.1	17	24
1958	693	16.09	16.4	20	28
1959	801	18.21	16.5	16	19
1960	813	18.23	17.1	29	34
1961	854	17.9	17.4	15	17
1962	880	18.23	18.0	17	18

TABLE No. 14

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births
1952	674	12	17.8	16	23.7
1953	672	9	13.4	17	25.3
1954	674	12	17.8	21	31.2
1955	627	14	22.3	20	33.3
1956	668	14	20.9	22	32.9
1957	680	12	17.6	16	23.5
1958	693	8	11.54	13	18.76
1959	801	24	29.37	28	34.7
1960	813	13	15.99	21	25.83
1961	854	14	16.39	21	24.59
1962	880	13	14.77	15	17.04

Mortuary

The following bodies were admitted to the Mortuary :—

Borough residents	...	...	...	...	...	51
Non-residents who died in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brought in from outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	30
Non-civilians	...	...	...	...	...	—
Borough residents who died outside the Borough						3
						—
						86
Post-mortem examinations	...	...	...	...	...	83
						—

Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death

TABLE No. 15

	TOTAL	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease ...	3	3	—
Meningococcal infections	1	1	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung Bronchus...	15	13	2
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	9	3	6
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	8	—	8
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	4	—	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	48	28	20
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	1
Diabetes	5	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	77	36	41
Coronary disease, angina...	72	51	21
Hypertension	11	4	7
Other Heart Diseases	149	58	91
Other Circulatory Diseases	17	9	8
Influenza	7	4	3
Pneumonia	16	7	9
Bronchitis ...	30	23	7
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	5	3	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	4	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	—	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	—
Congenital Malformations	6	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	41	12	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	7	1
All Other Accidents	10	6	4
Suicide	4	2	2
TOTAL DEATHS	563	284	279

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the following pages are set out a series of bare facts concerning the day-by-day work of the Public Health Inspectorate. No extravagant claims are made : no undue credit is claimed : no limelight is sought. Prevention—the underlying principle of the Department's efforts—is often difficult to demonstrate, often impossible to prove, though there must be few who would not prefer to prevent trouble before it occurs, whatever form that trouble takes. Is sufficient emphasis placed upon prevention ? Certainly there is more to be done in improving man's environment, protecting his supply of food and drink and restoring the purity of the air he must needs breathe. It is wonderful to restore a man's health—how much more wonderful would it be if it had never been in jeopardy.

There is a rising volume of preventative work to be carried out as is indicated by recent and proposed legislation. Within the Department, saturation point is being reached and increasing attention is being paid to examining means of reorganisation to ensure that technical staff is employed to maximum advantage. For some years now it has been said that nationally there is a shortage of Health Inspectors. Unless Public Health work is to slow down, it is essential that more Inspectors must be trained, and local authorities have been urged to undertake the practical training of students. Stafford, it is pleasing to note, has accepted its responsibility and a student is now a member of the Staff.

The year as a whole has been a mixture of progress in some directions and consolidation in others. Comparison between years is far from simple and should not be undertaken lightly since there is no simple method of measurement of most of the duties.

One new task commenced this year has been the setting up of atmospheric pollution recording apparatus at a local school to determine the level of pollution in that area, which was chosen because it is almost wholly residential with a considerable number of post-war Council houses and because, in view of the prevailing wind, the results will be least affected by pollution from other areas. Details are included later in the report.

A coming task which must be faced is the question of what used to be known as the house let-in-lodgings, but is now more euphemistically referred to as the house in multiple occupation. Of all aspects of housing, this has probably received less attention than any other. While it is not suggested that Stafford has a problem of the magnitude that some of the larger industrial centres have, there are known houses of this category within the town and it is important to ensure that unsatisfactory conditions and inadequate facilities do not pass undetected and unremedied.

In the field of food and drugs, there are new meat inspection regulations in draft form, which it is understood are being studied by the organisations concerned, and doubtless amendments will be sought before the regulations are brought into force.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committees concerned with the work of the Department, I wish to express my appreciation of the interest shown and the support given. I also place on record my appreciation of the assistance given by members of the staff in achieving the results obtained.

F. G. ASHCROFT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement below, and the sections which follow, are presented by the Public Health Inspectors as a condensed record of the major duties carried out by them during the year.

Each year as these statistics are compiled, the same difficulties are experienced. How to express in digits not only the volume of work carried out but also the value of that work to the community. Frankly, no satisfactory answer has been found to either of these difficulties and in consequence similar tables of figures appear each year. At best they can be regarded as a form of record for the years to come. To some extent, over a period of years there are revealed the changes in emphasis in health work but comparisons should be made with caution.

Whether a visit as recorded takes but a few minutes, an hour or a full working day, whether the techniques applied are simple or complex, whether the result benefits an individual, a family or the community as a whole, the record simply, perhaps coldly, marks the visit and the total increases by one.

	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices			
		Infor-mal 1	Statu-tory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
To dwelling houses	...	971	94	—	89
Verminous houses	...	18	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	...	33	16	—	15
House drainage defects	...	349	58	—	56
Accumulation of refuse	...	46	4	—	4
Overcrowding	...	5	—	—	—
Water supply	...	52	—	—	—
Samples from Public Baths	7	—	—	—	—
Factories (inc. bakehouses and food preparing premises)	...	194	29	—	28
Slaughterhouses	...	1,342	60	—	60
Shops where food is sold	...	502	45	—	45
Mobile Food Vans	...	154	27	—	27
Fried Fish Shops	...	20	6	—	6
Offensive Trades	...	104	4	—	4
Dairies	...	19	—	—	—
Piggeries	...	25	2	—	2
Market	...	144	26	—	26
Ice Cream Shops	...	80	4	—	4
Cafes and Canteens	...	67	14	—	14
Licensed Premises	...	103	10	—	7
Visits to notifiable diseases	...	295	—	—	—
Sewer Swabs	...	12	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	...	248	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	91	—	—	—
Re-housing of families	...	13	—	—	—
Caravans	...	81	6	—	6
Refuse Tips	...	19	—	—	—
Pet Shops	...	12	—	—	—
Housing Acts (Improvement Grants)	...	468	40	—	40
Certificates of disrepair with certificates of cancellation	...	3	—	—	—
Number of food and milk samples purchased for analysis	...	289	—	—	—
Complaints received at the office of foods purchased	...	55	—	—	—
Interviews	...	819	—	—	—
Housing survey	...	965	—	—	—
Rodent control	...	115	—	—	—
Unclassified complaints	...	105	—	—	—
Noise	...	60	—	—	—
Dust	...	28	—	—	—
Agriculture Act	...	—	—	—	—
Clearance Area Houses	...	209	—	—	—

Water Supply

Stafford has now three main sources of supply, all are boreholes. Most of the town is supplied from Milford and Shugborough ; the Newport Road and Eccleshall Road areas being supplied from Gnosall. All supplies are chlorinated prior to entering service reservoirs before distribution.

Mr. Plant, the Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following report :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1963

Based on an estimated population supplied of 67,000

	YEAR ENDING 31/3/63		YEAR ENDING 31/3/62		Increase or Decrease in Gallons
	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	
Trade purposes	595,654,000		574,204,000		+21,450,000
Institutions, Schools, Hospitals, etc.	70,524,000	30.65	70,532,000	29.19	— 8,000
Central Govt. and Local Authority use.	70,381,000		53,713,000		+16,668,000
Sewer flushing and estimated consumption ...	13,000,000		15,500,000		— 2,500,000
Domestic purposes ...	640,035,000	26.17	647,357,900	26.47	— 7,322,900
	1,389,594,000	56.82	1,361,306,900	55.66	+28,287,100

Number of meters as at 31st March, 1963 — 1,383.

"The apparent small reduction in domestic consumption can only be attributed to the poor summer and to the very severe winter, and does not in any way represent the general trend. In this respect, what was considered to be a normal average increase in consumption of 150,000 gallons per day per annum is now increasing rapidly due apparently to the greater use of water for increased domestic amenities.

Mainlaying has proceeded at a somewhat reduced rate during the past twelve months after the completion of several large contracts the previous year.

The investigation of a site for a new source of supply in Shugborough Park near Essex Bridge has proved unsuccessful in view of the high salinity of the water encountered, and the Water Committee will shortly be giving consideration to alternative sites recommended by their Consulting Geologist."

	Samples submitted in the 4th Quarter		
	Gnosall Pumping Station	Shug- borough Pumping Station	Milford Pumping Station
		Parts per Million	
pH Value	7.1	7.3	7.2
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	510.0	320.0	570.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	0.008	0.016
Albuminoid	0.004	0.008	0.144
Nitric Nitrogen	1.0	3.0	3.0
Chlorine present as Chloride ...	17.0	41.0	123.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.12	0.08	0.25
Appearance	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
Injurious metallic contamination	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	400.0	145.0	280.0
Carbonate Hardness	230.0	91.0	142.0

The Public Analyst reports that the waters are not liable to plumbo solvent action. Testing does not stop at determining the quality—the safety must also be guaranteed. To this end a further 51 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory. Of these, 20 were taken during distribution, 28 at the reservoir following chlorination and 3 of the raw waters.

Public Swimming Baths

Stafford's Brine Baths consist basically of a main pool, brine pool and facilities for private brine baths.

The main pool is 80 feet 6 inches long and 33 feet wide, the depth being from 3 feet to 6 feet. Total water capacity is 86,000 gallons. Water is supplied initially from the town's mains and recirculated through the treatment plant, the capacity of which ensures a complete change of water every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Before re-entry to the main pool, the water is passed through rapid filters, heated and chlorinated.

The brine pool is 33 foot long and 14 foot wide, the depth varying from 2 foot to 4 foot 6 inches. Its total capacity is approximately 15,000 gallons of brine heated to 96°F. Operated on the fill and empty principle, the pool is filled directly from the brine main from the salt works, the brine strength being 28%. Normally the pool is filled each Thursday and operated on Thursday, Friday and Saturday before emptying.

The Department is equipped to carry out spot checks to determine the free chlorine available and regular samples are submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples this year were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following information :

“ Additions to the surface water sewers :—

2½ miles of 6”, 9”, 12”, 15”, 18”, 21” and 24” diameter.

Additions to foul water sewers :—

¾-mile of 6”, 9” and 12” diameter.”

Complaints regarding 1,083 foul water drain obstructions were received and the drains, which were cleared by the Corporation workmen, involved a total of 2,199 houses.

Sewage Disposal

Routine sampling of the final effluent is carried out periodically and the results, with appropriate comments, made available to the Health Committee. Generally speaking, these results have not been all that the Health Committee desire though it is understood that no complaints have been received from the River Board. It is the aim of the Committee that the effluent shall be beyond reproach. Consequently throughout the year efforts have been made at the sewage works to find appropriate means of producing higher standards. As will be appreciated, such work takes a fairly long time to produce the essential data before particular methods can be decided upon and recommendations made.

It has been noted that, not surprisingly, the volume of sewage received for treatment continues to increase. During the year, some 823,179,000 gallons of sewage were treated at the works—i.e., some 2.25 million gallons per day—a substantial increase over last year's figures.

All this sewage is pumped to the Brancote Works, eleven pumping stations at strategic points, being operated. Pumping is necessary because of the generally flat and low lying land in Stafford which renders normal gravitation methods impracticable. Obviously, efficient maintenance of these pumping stations is vital to the whole system in preventing the discharge of crude sewage direct to brookcourses.

Factory Act, 1937

1 — Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	10	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	161	146	28	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	24	25	—	—
TOTAL ...	186	181	29	—

2 — Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Re-medied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness ...	19	19	—	7	—	
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Convenience :						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	9	—	2	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	29	28	—	9	—	

3 — Outworkers

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	7	—	—	—	—	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following table shows the work done during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough.

Presentation of the statistics has been revised to be in line with the breakdown of information in the form required by the Ministry. It will be noted that with an increase of 840 in the number of properties within the Borough, the overall work undertaken has increased. What might not be quite as apparent is that during the year it has been possible to place greater emphasis upon discovering infestations rather than awaiting complaints. It is too early to draw valid conclusions as to the success of this policy except to say that obviously the efforts necessary to effect the policy are greater. So far the trend seems to indicate that the size of infestations encountered are being reduced. This must be the continued aim—earlier discovery of any infestation leading to smaller infestations, more rapid and more complete control and ultimately less new infestations.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY					(5) Agricultural	
	Non-Agricultural				(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (includ- ing Business Premises)				
		Houses)	Premises)				
(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's District	62	14,256	2,515	16,833	18		
(ii) Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of notification.... ...	34	122	56	212	2		
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—							
Common rat	Major ...	7	4	7	18	2	
	Minor ...	11	86	19	116	—	
Ship rat	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
	Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
	Minor ...	16	18	29	63	—	
(iii) Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of survey under the Act	—	630	30	660	—		
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—							
Common rat	Major ...	—	3	2	5	—	
	Minor ...	—	74	4	78	—	
Ship rat	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
	Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
	Minor ...	—	2	1	3	—	

	TYPE OF PROPERTY					(5) Agricul- tural	
	Non-Agricultural				(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (includ- ing Business Premises)				
(iv) Total number of <i>properties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—							
Common rat	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Ship rat	Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
	Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—	
(v) Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	130	1,490	195	1,815	12		
(vi) Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections (ii), (iii) and (iv) treated by the Local Authority) ...	34	187	62	283	2		
(vii) Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available) (See Note 3) ...		Figures not readily available					
(viii) Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :							
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (includ- ing Business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
(ix) Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Legal Proceedings (See (xii) below) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(xi) Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	One				
(xii) Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority particulars should be given here :—	—				
(xiii) Any other points of interest :—	—				

HOUSING

1. *Council Houses Certified Unfit :*

Wright Street 50

2. *Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made :—*

Back Peel Terrace	1, 2, 3, 4
St. Mary's Grove	2
Wright Street	49, 51, 52, 53

3. *Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made :—*

Cope's buildings	1, 7
Marston Road	80
Eccleshall Road	15
Friars Road	9
Aston Terrace	1

4. *Informal Action resulting in Demolition :*

Nil

5. Clearance Areas Represented :—

No. 45—	} Wolverhampton Road } White Lion Street	7, 9, 10
		1, 4
No. 46—	Parkers Croft Road	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
No. 47—	Earl Street	30
	Queen Street	16, 17, 18, 19

6. Where re-housing took place :—

Individual Unfit Houses	27
Clearance Area Houses	45
Houses adjoining Clearance Areas	Nil

7. Council Houses Demolished :

New Street	66A and 66B
------------	-------------

8. Houses Demolished :

(a) Demolition Orders :

Clark Street	11, 12, 13, 14
South Walls	7

(b) Clearance Area Action :

Wolverhampton Road	7, 9, 10
White Lion Street	1 and 4
Clark Street	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Broad Eye	39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45

(c) Houses on Land Coloured Grey :

Clark Street	8
--------------	---

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

There were no Certificates of Disrepair issued for 1962. There was 1 revocation for a Certificate previously issued.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Discretionary Improvement Grants

Nine applications were received and 14 completed under the above scheme. The grants paid totalled £2,785 5s. 5d., and the total value of the work involved was £6,260 8s. 7d.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 411 applications have been completed.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants

Twenty-six applications were received, 25 completed, 1 refused and 1 withdrawn under this scheme. The grants paid totalled £2,965 18s. 2d., for the completed work and the cost of the work involved was £6,552 1s. 5d.

This is an encouraging increase upon last year but there is scope for a great deal more to be done.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 76 applications have been completed.

Moveable Dwellings

During the year no further licences were issued authorising the use of land as caravan sites. Constant checks have, however, been made throughout the year to ensure that unauthorised stationing of caravans does not become established.

The two existing licences remain in force.

Disinfestation of Houses

During the year 5 houses were disinfested for vermin. Standards remain high within the Borough there being only 4 serious infestations, though it does seem remarkable that under present conditions there should be any.

Closest Accommodation

It is estimated that there are now 282 waste water closets in the Borough.

There were 9 conversions carried out during the year which were helped with an increased Grant of £12 10s. 0d. It was hoped that more owners of houses with these waste water closets would avail themselves of this increased grant this year. During the year 5 houses were demolished in which waste water closets were utilised.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

There are now fourteen licences in force. No licences were issued during the year, and the installations were visited to ensure that swill boiling is effectively carried out.

Offensive Trades

There is one Gut Scraper registered and his premises are within the curtilage of a semi-public slaughterhouse.

Atmospheric Pollution

Pollution recording, for the first time within the Borough, was introduced at Rising Brook and assessments were made as to the level of pollution. The immediate intention is to measure daily both the solid pollution, i.e., the smoke, and the amount of gaseous

pollution, sulphur dioxide, present in the air. This is done using standardised equipment developed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Essentially the apparatus consists of a carefully sited inverted funnel of accurate dimensions through which a regulated flow of external air is drawn by means of a small electric pump. The apparatus operates throughout the 24 hours, drawing air at the rate of about 70 cb. ft. in the 24 hours. To abstract the smoke particles, the air passes through a filter paper of selected grade, tightly held by brass clamps which expose an accurate area of filter to the air stream with the result that a smoke stain is produced. After this filtration, the air is bubbled through a solution of hydrogen peroxide of known strength and which has been brought to ph 4.5. The effect is to cause the solution to become more acid, the degree depending upon the level of sulphur dioxide, etc., present in the air. The exact volume of air drawn through the apparatus is carefully metered. Each day at a predetermined time the filter is changed, the solution titrated back to 4.5 ph., and the volume of air noted. The smoke stains are electronically assessed as to density of colour : from the quantity of alkali required to re-balance the solution it is possible to calculate the gaseous pollution. By plotting graphically the daily results throughout the year it should be possible to realistically assess the levels of pollution in the area. Subsequent years will give useful trend indications.

Since recording only commenced at mid year, tables of results are being held over to give twelve months readings in the next Annual Report.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six licences were issued during the year to persons to keep Pet Shops.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausage, etc.	...	...	21
Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	1
Sale of ice cream in pre-packed containers...			141
Fish frying	...	...	17

The principal trades of food shops in the Borough are as follows :—

General 83 ; Grocers 48 ; Greengrocers 14 ; Butchers 41 ; Fishmongers 11 ; Confectioners 17 ; Sweet Shops 15 ; Cafes 25.

Meat and Other Foods—Slaughtering Facilities

There are two private slaughterhouses within the Borough ; Messrs. Rowlands and the Stafford and Stone Co-operative Society.

Messrs. Rowland's premises are of a semi-public type, as they dress carcasses for butchers from other districts as well as those at Stafford.

Slaughtering is continued outside office hours, including Sundays. 1,342 visits were paid by the Inspectors during the year, which necessitates an appreciable amount of overtime being worked by the Inspectors to ensure that all carcasses are inspected.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

Carcases Received, Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,991	992	408	20,275	14,454
Number Inspected ..	5,991	992	408	20,275	14,454
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	10	11	59
Portions of carcasses with Organs	64	5	-	16	113
Organs only	1,274	494	5	564	1,205
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	22.36	50.3	3.68	2.91	9.53
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Portions of carcasses with Organs	-	-	-	-	249
Organs only	8	-	-	-	186
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.13	-	-	-	3.02

Total weight of meat condemned—18 tons 16 cwts. 92 lbs.
Cysticercus Bovis was found in 32 animals.

Unfit Food

Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by Provision Merchants in the town. The items were :—

462 tins of fruit ; 200 tins of tomatoes ; 133 tins of vegetables ; 48 tins of beans ; 40 tins of rice ; 178 tins of fish ; 251 tins of meat ; 92 tins of ham ; 26 tins of soup ; 36 tins of evaporated milk ; 25 tins of fruit juice ; 18 tins of cream ; 13 tins of preserves ; 1 jar pickles ; 21 jars of chicken fillets ; 1 tin of Coffee ; 12 cases of apples ; 192 hamburgers ; 210 lbs. prunes ; 152 lbs. sausage ; 120 lbs. gammon ; 115 lbs. bacon ; 33 lbs. butter ; 138 lbs. fish ; 42 lbs. pigs kidneys ; 10 lbs. pigs livers ; 10 lbs. lambs kidneys ; 45 lbs turkey breasts ; 28 lbs. walnuts ; 160 lbs. cheese ; 3 cartons croquettes ; 96 lbs. biscuits ; 1 cwt. bread crumbs.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1960

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1960

No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	18
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Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)

Regulations, 1960

No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	25
No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Sterilised Milk	30
No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of designated Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ...	20

Sampling of Milk

During the year samples of the various milks were regularly submitted to the Public Analyst for testing for adulteration or deficiencies, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Designation	No. of Samples taken	Satis.	Unsatisfactory		Neg.	Pos.
			Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test		
Tuberculin Tested ...	13	13	—	—	3	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	46	45	1	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	38	38	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	33	33	—	—	—	—
	130	129	1	—	3	—

The milk samples submitted for Chemical Analysis are as follows :—

110 samples of milk, one of which proved to be under the required standard, i.e., sample numbered 1023.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford, for bacteriological test were :—

130 samples submitted, of which 1 failed the methylene blue test.

	NUMBER
RETAILERS OF RAW MILK :—	
Milk from own cows	8
Milk from cows of other producers	6
RETAILERS OF HEAT TREATED MILK :—	
Retailers receiving milk from licensed Pasteurising Plant which is within the Borough	Nil
Retailers receiving milk from Pasteurised or Sterilised Plants outside the Borough	116

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
36	...	1	...

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

Samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1962, who has given the following report :—

49 samples were submitted for Chemical Analysis :—

Quick Flan (1) ; Currant Health Drink (1) ; Sago Pudding (1) ; Creamed Rice Milk Pudding (1) ; Broken Rice (1) ; Cheese Spread with Shrimp (1) ; Cheese (2) ; Mustard (1) ; Instant Coffee (2) ; Lard (1) ; Cooking Fat (1) ; Gravy Salt (1) ; Instant Apple Flakes (1) ; Minced Beef (1) ; Beef Curry with Rice (1) ; Instant Mashed Potatoes (1) ; Pure Corn Oil (1) ; Chicken Supreme (1) ; Lemon Cheese (1) ; Honeycomb Mould (1) ; Pure Honey (1) ; Evaporated Milk (2) ; Ham and Chicken Roll (1) ; Meat Paste (1) ; Salmon Spread (1) ; Fish Paste (1) ; Butter (1) ; Instant Crisps (1) ; Red Salmon (1) ; Margarine (1) ; Tea (1) ; Chocolate Spread (1) ; Blackcurrant Jam (1) ; Pure Cream (1) ; Double Cream (1) ; Chopped Pork and Meat Roll (1) ; Irish Stew (1) ; Ground Almonds (1) ; Orange Sponge and Pudding 'n' Sauce (1) ; Sultanas (1) ; Ground White Pepper (1) ; Suet Dumpling Mix (1) ; Demerara Sauce (1) ; Mincemeat (1) ; Vinegar (1) ; Cough Syrup (1).

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